

JURY DELIBERATING FATE OF ANDREWS

Given Choice of Three Possible Verdicts

The five-man jury at the perjury trial of former Jefferson Parish Ass't Dist. Atty. Dean A. Andrews retired at 10:45 p. m. Sunday to consider verdicts on five counts of perjury involving testimony before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

The trial, which went into its fifth day Sunday, was recessed at 10 p. m. for supper and so that Criminal District Court Judge Frank J. Shea could prepare the charge to the jury.

The trial was to reconvene at 3 p. m. but extra time was taken for the charge to be typed and for consultation with defense and state attorneys on legal points.

Shea told the jury that one of three verdicts could be returned on each count: Guilty as charged, guilty of attempted perjury or not guilty.

OBJECTION MADE

Just prior to the jury's retirement, defense attorney Cecil Burglass objected to six paragraphs of Judge Shea's charge and asked for a mistrial, which was denied. Burglass said the judge failed to inform the jury of the distinctions between perjury through false statements and perjury through contradictory statements.

During Saturday's testimony, Burglass contended Shea said perjury through contradictory statements didn't apply in Andrews' case. However, in his charge, he said that both false statements and contradictory statements constitute perjury, thereby implying that the two offenses were of equal nature.

In Louisiana revised statutes, perjury through false statements is punishable with up to 10 years in prison. See 1, Page 1, Col. 1.

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five years imprisonment and fine," Burglass said. "Also, asked Davis, 'Have you ever heard of a person evidence carries no punishment named Clay Bertrand?' Davis replied, 'Not until this glass added, perjury by false investigation.'

When asked if he ever called on the state and perjury, ed. Dean Andrews and used by contradictory statements the name Clay Bertrand, shifts the burden to the witness, Davis said on.

Davis said that he had known a cold record, said Burglass believed he was telling the truth Andrews for 18 or 20 years and it is undoubtedly true that when he made the statements first met him in a bar on St. Vincent.

Following Shea's 2½-hour Peter and Bourbon, where he signed a page, joined together charge, the jury returned to start working at a bartender.

He also testified that Andrews out of testimony.

Prior to the 3 p. m. recess came into the same bar with Harry A. Burgress, another on a few times after that. defense attorney and the brother. A short time later Burgress, on Court Street, said the state again asked Criminal District Attorney James C. Adcox said he had played the full impact of the witness had to prove that Andrews had Judge Frank J. Shea to give "impact of the hands of this thing materially to the Grand Jury all five counts of perjury on testimony."

On grounds that District Attorney TRIAL NOT HALTED

In a brief rebuttal, Ass't Dist. Atty. Garrison's office has said. Judge Shea ruled the tape

Adcox said he had played the full impact of the witness

they took the stand and denied the Grand Jury, which indicted

the defense clearly indicated MOTION DENIED

Judge Shea refused.

The defense delivered its final At 2:30 p. m., the defense summation to the jury late Sunday abruptly rested its case after day afternoon after the man An the jury listened intently to a

Adcox identified as Clay Bertrand of Andrews' testimony to

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Judge Shea refused.

The tape of Andrews' testimony many was played after the defense and Judge Shea argued whether to proceed with the hearing until an instantaneously could be served to indicate the recording. The tape was not readily available because the stock of court's office was closed.

Burglass stressed that proceedings with the state "cause me to present my case out of order."

RECESS CALLED

Opposite him, Judge Shea called a long recess.

When court finally reconvened with the jury still out of the room, the defense called Hugh Amerson of Houston, Tex., now correspondent for Newswise Magazine and a former aerospace editor for the Dallas Morning News during 1963-64. Amerson testified about an interview with Garrison the day after Shea was arrested.

Asked Garrison, what part

Burglass sales presented their arguments in the case.

Burglass demanded that the jury hear voice recordings of Andrews' testimony, even though transcripts of the Orleans Parish Grand Jury hearings last April 18 were read to the court.

Appellate courts have described written transcripts as "a shorthand of the proceedings" and "a transcript of the proceedings." The transcripts contain the written record of the proceedings.

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Asked Garrison, what part

days. DeLoach Andrews has, in this." What does he know?" said Ashworth.

"Garrison and me, Andrews doesn't know anything but he's been hell ——— me for weeks now and I'm going to get him. In fact, it's something like that. Andrews was elected three days ago."

The topic, which ran an hour and a half, contained constant questioning by Asst. Dist. Atty. Rich and Burns on the same topics but from different approaches. Andrews, 44, a lawyer, was asked about the time he first met Clay Shaw, a man the state contends is actually Clay L. Shaw, the wealthy New Orleans businessman charged with conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy.

"You expect me to remember now about things that happened in 1967. There was nothing at that time to fix it in my memory. He was just somebody I met," replied Andrews.

Andrews was questioned about the day Lee Harvey Oswald— the self-styled as the Warren Commission as President Kennedy's assassin— walked into his office to consult him about some trifling legal matter.

"I told him he had had the case

taken from my office," he stated. Andrews, a short, portly man who wears sunglasses and takes pipe.

"Of all the offices, he has the walk into mine. I've been wounded since 1963, when I took the Warren Commission about it, by experts, quacks, perps, and writers and reporters and the teachers and you."

"And I do my best to cooperate with all these people, although I really don't know a lot of things they ask. But now I'm getting out of it."

Burns asked Andrews about a statement he made that he didn't believe Oswald shot President Kennedy.

"Andrews, "that was just my opinion."

Burns: "Do you know— meaning who shot the president?"

Andrews disgustedly: "Do I know? Oh man, don't be fatuous. If I knew I would have put down like a thousand pounds of paper. I like this country, too, you know."

A hasty session of cross-examination followed. No courthouse built could reveal one, and the judge had to check the law books to find out if it was legal